

# The State Journal

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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## GREATEST IN KANSAS.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION:

8,806

For the three full summer months of 1894—an increase of over fifty per cent in one year.

### OUR PROOF.

The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, from 1st day of June, 1894, to the 31st day of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

DAY	June	July	August
1	8,419	8,739	8,849
2	8,419	8,739	8,849
3	8,419	8,739	8,849
4	8,419	8,739	8,849
5	8,419	8,739	8,849
6	8,419	8,739	8,849
7	8,419	8,739	8,849
8	8,419	8,739	8,849
9	8,419	8,739	8,849
10	8,419	8,739	8,849
11	8,419	8,739	8,849
12	8,419	8,739	8,849
13	8,419	8,739	8,849
14	8,419	8,739	8,849
15	8,419	8,739	8,849
16	8,419	8,739	8,849
17	8,419	8,739	8,849
18	8,419	8,739	8,849
19	8,419	8,739	8,849
20	8,419	8,739	8,849
21	8,419	8,739	8,849
22	8,419	8,739	8,849
23	8,419	8,739	8,849
24	8,419	8,739	8,849
25	8,419	8,739	8,849
26	8,419	8,739	8,849
27	8,419	8,739	8,849
28	8,419	8,739	8,849
29	8,419	8,739	8,849
30	8,419	8,739	8,849
31	8,419	8,739	8,849
TOTALS	252,568	241,378	251,398

\*Sunday; no issue.  
The total number of copies printed in the three months named above, 695,274, divided by 78, the number of issues, shows the average to be 8,906. This is a correct report of the issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) *Frank P. MacLennan*  
Editor and Proprietor.  
Sworn to and subscribed Sept. 11, 1894.  
(SEAL) S. J. FARMER, JR.,  
Clerk of the District Court,  
Shawnee County, Kansas.

### Weather Indications.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair with warmer in west half tonight; Sunday fair and warmer; north winds shifting to southeast Sunday.

The solid south is broken, for the first time. If the Republicans and Populists can continue their inroads there, but few remnants of mossback conservatism will be left there in a few years.

TEXAS elects one Republican congressman. There is hope for Texas yet. With the Democratic majority reduced to 40,000, and several Populists elected to congress, there are signs that even Texas is breaking loose from her Democratic anchorage.

BRYAN, the brilliant free silver advocate of Nebraska who is only temporarily (it is to be hoped) laid on the shelf, committed the same mistake made by Senator Martin in Kansas. He tried to ride two horses. He posed as a Democrat and a Populist. No man can belong to two parties.

A DISPATCH from Benton Harbor, Mich., says: "An earthquake shock was experienced here Friday morning. The vibrations were distinctly noticeable for two or three seconds. No damage resulted." The earthquake took place November 6; these must have been the last expiring tremors.

MR. OWENS, who was the club used to down Breckinridge, has, it appears, been elected in the Ashland district, Kentucky, after all, by 101 majority. Mr. Donny, the Republican candidate, however, claims fraud. It is barely possible that Owens may not sit in Breckinridge's seat after all.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will now have a large contract on his hands in providing places for the defeated candidates of his party. There are so many of them. Of course, those who opposed his views on the tariff and financial questions can shift for themselves, but he will try to provide for the others.

The first session of the new congress elected last Tuesday will probably be taken up in hearing contest cases resulting from the close vote in many districts. It has come to be considered the proper thing in every case where there is a close vote, for the defeated candidate to at once file a contest. In many instances this is done when he knows that he hasn't a shadow of a right to the seat or a chance to get it. This sort of thing is encouraged by the fact that the contestant is allowed to draw the same salary as the duly elected member during the time the case is pending.

Four thousand colored people of northern Alabama have made plans and are raising money to go to Liberia. This is in line with Senator Ingalls' prophecy for which he has been so much abused. While there is no likelihood that the colored population of this country will be materially depleted by emigration, there is no doubt that there are openings in Africa for enterprising colored men, who are better fitted for enduring the climate than white men. White men are pouring into Africa from every direction, but the climatic conditions kill many of them off almost as soon as they reach there; on the other hand the men of African

descent endure the heat and fevers of the African coast without evil effect. It seems that if the low coast lands are ever settled and cultivated by civilized men, their population must be drawn from the educated and enlightened colored people of America. There are colossal fortunes to be made in the development of African trade, and it is more than likely that Afro-Americans will seize the opportunity to make them as Mr. Waller has in Madagascar.

### KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

When it came to an auction sale it was found that the Daily World of Nickerson was worth \$110.

Wamego is said to be big enough to hold a man who was driven out of Manhattan for wife beating.

The late snow storm, tho' it helped the Republicans, hasn't had any appreciable effect on Kansas wheat.

A Blue Rapids man says: "That's just the way with the — Republicans; they want to hog everything."

A large flouring mill at Monterey was burned Tuesday evening, with a loss of about \$10,500. It belonged to Winkler Bros.

Hunnewell has had three elections for town officers within a year, and it isn't certain yet that the thing has been legally done.

Some Kansas papers with malicious glee are calling on Gov. Leavelle to issue his Thanksgiving proclamation immediately.

Mankato has a club called the Minnesaenger, but Overmyer didn't get any more votes there proportionately than elsewhere.

A child elocutionist and impersonator is making the people of Clay Center wonder if the dreadful habit will stick to her all her life.

The manufacture of sugar at the Medicine Lodge factory is ended for the year. Molasses will be made until the cane is all worked up.

At Riley Robert Hessler accused Henry Milhoiland of running a joint. Up to the present the doctors have removed sixty No. 4 shot from Hessler.

There is a woman at Manhattan who can swear so that she made an editor blush, and she isn't even distant kin to Superintendent Gaines either.

Mr. Ketter, an expert horticulturalist and forester, is at Fort Riley for the purpose of investigating the facilities for the culture of trees of all varieties on the reservation.

The Sumner County Standard heads one of its columns in the election returns list, "Amen." That abbreviation is used probably because the amendment was prayed for.

The directors of the Blue Rapids library concluded that the weather was now cold enough so that "Heavenly Twins" would "keep" and it has been added to the library.

At Clay Center they have a man who they consider has stood the test for gallantry. He escorted Susan B. Anthony to her meeting, sat through it, and then saw her safely to the train.

There is a woman at Nickerson who has ideas, and who would fill a long felt want in any town in the country. She is one who advertises to mend or clean men's clothes and do washing.

### FETES IN BRAZIL.

Festivities Upon the Inauguration of the New President Last Five Days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Minister Mendonça of Brazil has received official programme of the fete and festivals which begin throughout Brazil in honor of the inauguration of a new president on Thursday next. The occasion is much like the quadrennial inauguration of a president of the United States except that the festivities extend over five days and conclude with the festivities and formal swearing in of the new chief executive.

Speaking of the reported movement to prevent the inauguration of Moraes and proclaim Peixoto dictator, Minister Mendonça says it is entirely unwarranted as the celebration beginning today indicates. President Peixoto will continue to hold his position as a general of the army.

Senator Mendonça says the rebellious element in southern Brazil has recently been counselled by its leaders to abandon the fruitless struggle. In any event the minister says the rebellion is of small consequence, the strength and resources of Brazil being loyally given to the constitutional and republican government.

Over 40,000 lbs of ammonia are used annually in baking powders. No adulterants of any kind in Dr. Price's.

### ARMY OFFICERS CHANGED.

General Forsyth Is Transferred to Omaha—General McCook Remains in Denver.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Secretary Lamont is today arranging the transfers among commanders of army departments due to the retirement of General O. O. Howard. At present the plan is to make the following changes:

General Miles, from Chicago to New York; General Ruger, from Kansas Territory to Chicago; General Merritt, from St. Paul to San Francisco, and General Brooke, from Omaha to St. Paul.

General Forsyth is to be stationed at Omaha, General McCook is to remain at Denver, General Wheeler at San Antonio and General Otis at Vancouver Barracks. The only change which might affect the programme depends upon the desire of General Brooke. He has been telegraphed to by the war department, inquiring whether the change will be agreeable to him.

### Coming Passenger Rates.

The Rock Island passenger department has issued a rate bulletin to the effect that there will be a one fare rate made by that road to the meeting of the Wisconsin Valley Medical Association at Hot Springs, November 20 to 24, the same rate to the meeting of the Kansas Teachers' association at Topeka, December 24 to 28. The holiday rates will be one and one-third fares for the round trip for points within two hundred miles of each other.

### That Camden Coal.

Camden Coal is unquestionably the best domestic coal in the market. It is particularly desirable for heating stoves, ranges and grates. Camden ignites quickly, and lasts; does not melt and run down on the grates, and all in all, is a most superior fuel. Try it.

TOPEKA COAL CO.,  
HOOPER,  
Agent.

## A LEADER OF THE 400

COMMODORE GERRY HAS A UNIQUE AND INTERESTING PERSONALITY.

He Has Many Fads and Is Particularly Interested in Yachting and the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of Which He Is President.

Commodore Elbridge Thomas Gerry, who has recently figured in many heated controversies over the rights and wrongs of children, is a grandson of that Elbridge Gerry who signed the Declaration of Independence, was governor of Massachusetts and invented the justly celebrated "gerrymander." He laid off a congressional district so as to include in it all the strong Federalist sections, and as it bore a ludicrous resemblance to a salamander the wits of that day combined the words and gave us a title only too familiar in these days.

The family has always been hard headed and strong of will, and Governor Gerry's father was a truly obstinate Englishman who came over to Marblehead as a merchant and was a noted man there from the start.

He got rich, however, and the family has been growing richer ever since. The present Gerry inherited millions and married millions more, taking one of the richest ladies of the famous Livingston family. In New York he is popular.



COMMODORE ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

lary rated at \$20,000,000 and pays over \$100,000 taxes yearly on his real estate.

His favorite diversion is in his famous steam yacht, which cost over \$400,000, and he got his title by being elected commodore of the New York Yacht club. He is a devout Episcopalian and a lawyer, but does not work at it much and devotes most of his activities to the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which he has been president since 1879. He began this work as counsel for the Aid Society in 1870 and was chief founder of the new society in 1874.

He was born in New York city on Christmas day, 1837, and few men of his age are so vigorous. Since he took charge of it the society has taken over 81,000 children out of the slums or away from cruel parents and guardians and furnished them with good homes, has prosecuted about 1,000 men and women for mistreating children and convicted many. Little tots who could scarcely toddle on their emaciated legs were taken from the streets, where their worthless parents had driven them to beg, peddle or sell newspapers, and thousands of these are now healthy, happy and well to do young men and women. But he has had great trouble with his agents, as every man must who undertakes any reform in the slums of New York. Again and again he has found that they were bribed or badly influenced in other ways. Then there would be an explosion, a general reconstruction and a new start.

So far the general public was with him, but when he sought to prevent children from appearing on the stage there was a great difference of opinion. He succeeded in securing the passage of a law prohibiting children from singing or dancing in public unless with the approval of the society. This made him a veritable censor of the stage, and a great fight there has been about it. Many a child which was to sing a song or do a little dance in public had to first go through a rehearsal where the commodore was all the audience, and in many cases he has put a veto on the performance. The mayor has often opposed him, and the police have been unfriendly, but his veto is final. In 1888 he caused Mayor Hewitt to revoke the license of Josef Hoffman, the 11-year-old pianist, and in defense of his action made sweeping charges against the drama generally.

He said that a law legalizing child acting would be a law for the destruction of morals and incidentally added that New York city contained 9,000 saloons and 25,000 women of dissolute lives. Then there was a storm. Good judges think, however, that he proved his case. When, however, he followed this with a broadside to the effect that the American people are deteriorating and that the public schools in cities are largely the cause of it, he once more had the good people to contend with. He stood up strenuously for his view, but explained that the trouble was that the schools were controlled by a political machine, and that the only remedy was to go back to the time honored custom of teaching religion in them.

The commodore is one of the central nucleus of the inner ring of the Four Hundred, which is said to contain but 15 families, the Livingstons at the head. The five requisites are descent from a famous colonial or Revolutionary family, inherited wealth, culture, intellect and an unbroken family record for honesty, patriotism and morality. The Gerrys have had this record for 164 years and the Livingstons for 220 years in America and 130 years before that in Scotland, and as the commodore married a Livingston his beautiful daughter and only child is properly ranked as a princess royal of the Four Hundred.

## GIBBON, THE HISTORIAN.

A Plan to Commemorate the Centennial of His Death.

Edward Gibbon died 100 years ago, and the storm which raged so long around his monumental work has subsided into a mild disapproval of its tone on religious matters, while scholars are unanimous in the opinion that it is the greatest history in the English language, if not in any.



EDWARD GIBBON.

A Historical society of England has therefore decided to commemorate his centennial, and the chief feature of the celebration will be a gathering of literary men at the British museum and an exhibition of all the portraits, manuscripts and relics of the great writer. Apropos to this there is a revival of study of Gibbon and along with it a slight renewal of the theological war on his work.

It is scarcely possible to describe to this generation the peculiar furor created just 119 years ago, in December, by the appearance of the first volume of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." The charm of the style attracted thousands who never read general histories. The wonderful condensation of learning delighted scholars, and the last two chapters, on the early years of Christianity, raised a storm of vituperation and elicited replies from many eminent clergymen. The copies were bought almost as fast as they could be issued from the press. On the whole work the publishers cleared \$80,000, while Gibbon received \$5,000 as his royalty. The last three volumes appeared simultaneously in 1788, on his fifty-first birthday.

Gibbon was born in Putney April 27, 1737, the oldest of a family of seven, of whom all the others died in infancy. His constitution was so delicate that he could pursue no studies regularly till he was 16, after which he rapidly grew strong and vigorous. At 18 he was converted to Catholicism, for which he was expelled from Oxford, and his father sent him to Switzerland to be reconverted to Protestantism, which was done. He studied there five years, then traveled in France and Italy and rejected both religions. It was in Rome, Oct. 15, 1764, while musing among the ruins of the capital, that he planned his great work, to which he devoted the rest of his life.

## GEORGIA'S NEW SENATOR.

Major Bacon Has Long Been Prominent in State and Local Politics.

Major Augustus O. Bacon, who has been elected to represent Georgia in the United States senate for the long term beginning March 4, 1895, is, like his colleague, Senator Walsh, in favor of



MAJOR A. O. BACON.

free silver coinage on the basis of 16 to 1, and this fact has imparted more than ordinary interest to his election. He has been an active candidate for the past 15 months, and it was his friends in the main who secured the election of the present governor, W. Y. Atkinson. This course put through their candidates in every instance, from Justice of the supreme court down, and the election of Major Bacon was the culmination of a series of successes.

The senator elect is a man of 50 and has been prominent in politics nearly all of his life. He was defeated for the governorship once by the late Alexander H. Stephens, again by H. D. McDaniel and again by Senator John B. Gordon. Twice he seemed to have the gubernatorial prize in his hands, but it was wrested from him. He was speaker of the state house of representatives several years ago, but after his defeat by Senator Gordon for the governorship practically retired from politics until he entered the legislature last session with the expressed purpose of capturing the senatorship.

Major Bacon is a successful lawyer and a man of fine ability. He at one time was general attorney for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, but resigned this position and was a pronounced anticorporation legislator at the last session. He is a man of considerable means, comes of an old southern family and probably knows more politicians than any other public man in Georgia.

## The United States Is Mei Kwo.

In making treaties with China each foreign country has chosen its own name. England is Ying-kwo, the flourishing country; France is Fa-kwo, the law abiding country; the United States, Mei-kwo, the beautiful country; Germany, Ji-kwo, the virtuous country; Italy, I-kwo, the country of justice. Japan is Ji-kwo, the land of the sun, but she prefers to be called Ji-pen, the land of the rising sun.

## American Poets in Westminster.

Emphasizing Bayard, recalling the fact that the English have placed the busts of Lowell and Longfellow in Westminster abbey, is quite sure they will place that of Holmes there also.

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In Chamber Suits we have Mahogany, Curly Birch, Bird's Eye Maple, Quarter Sawn Oak, Ash, Maple and Elm.

Price \$10, \$12, \$14, \$15 and up.

Iron Brass Trimmed Beds—\$9, \$10, \$12, \$14 and up.

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Center Tables in Oak, Mahogany, Curly Birch and Bird's Eye Maple—75c, \$1.00 and up.

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SAMPLE COLUMBIA.

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1894—Cleveland No. 12. Weight 29 pounds. Wood rims, narrow tread, the finest wheel ever built. This wheel only used by Morris Stevens on track, and is the wheel he won all his races on; has new tires.....	\$150.00	\$110.00

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" " " " Enamel Calf Sole..... 6.00 Patent Leather Dancing Pumps..... 2.50  
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